FROM WASHINGTON Washington, Taureday, July 24, 1836.

Mr. Campbell, in a card published in The Union, requests a suspension of public opinion in relation to the statement of Mr. Brooks until Mr. Burlingarue re-

urns to Washington. In the Herbert murder case, the counsel for the turns to Washington. prosecution have opened their argument before the Jury, who have two sets of instructions before them. Nobody believes that the Jury will agree upon

XXXIVI CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The Secate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the protection of citizens of the United States who may discover guano deposits.

The bill was passed. It provides that whenever any citizens of the United States shall discover new guano citizens of the United States shall discover new guano citizens of the United States, and coccupy the asme, they shall be considered as appertaining to the United States. The discoveres to be allowed the exclusive right of selling and delivering guano, and to receive \$8 to deliver it at the vessel, and \$4 at the place of deposit. The guano to be only for citizens of the United States. The land and asval forces of the country are to protect such islands, and the laws of the United States are to extend over them.

extend ever them.

The bills for the improvement of the harbors of Milwankee and Kalamazoo were passed.

The bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Grand River was discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A call of the House was taken in order to procure a strendance of members, of whom 140 only wer

present.

The coors were closed to hear excuses for absentees.

None was offered for Mr. Burlingame. An hour and a-half was thus consumed when the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Army Appropriation

offil.

Mr. BARBOUR moved to amend the clause appropriating \$3,375,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kanass and the manner they are enforced, expressly declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress no part of the Federal mili ary forces shall be employed for their enforcement, nor shall any citizens of Kanass be compelled to act as possecomitatus of any officer acting as Marchal or Sheriff in the Territory.

Mr. PHELPS raised a question that such amendment could not by the rules be embraced in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Leiter) decided otherwise, and on appeal was sustained by the Committee by 74 against 54.

Mr. BARBOUR said his amendment was to stop

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and on appeal was sustained by the Committee by 74 against 54.

Mr. BARBOUR said his amendment was to stop revolution, by preventing the enforcement of laws massed by usurpation, and disgraceful and shameful in their character. Never before had the army been employed to arrest or disperse cuitzens presumed to be guilty of violating sham laws.

Mr. PHELPS replied that the amendment proposed that there shall be no laws for the government of twenty or thirty thousand people, and would close the Courts against redress for injuries in civil cases. The army bad been sent to Kansas in obedience to the application of the Free-State men, for their protection.

Mr. STEPHENS did not think Congress had the power to control the President in the manner proposed. The President being Commander-in-Chief of the army, they could not impose conditions. The Legislature, authing having been disclosed to the contrary, was legal, and its laws must be enforced until abolished or changed by the proper authority. If he had his way, he should withdraw the army from Kansas, believing the people capable of self-government. He did not twent toops to enforce laws.

Mr. GIDDINGS declared that Missourians, and not the prople of Kansas, framed those laws. It was a usurpation not to be permitted in a Republican Government—a despotism never before known. He was willing that the army should be withdrawn, and not employed to disperse persons peaceably assembling, or to arrest them on the mere allegation of offense.

Mr. WHITFIELD, for once in his life, agreed with Mr. Gidrings, that the army should be withdrawn. He for a long time had been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for the law which could not be sustained by the people. He denied the right of Congress to repeal the laws of Kansas. The Supreme Court of the United States was the proper tribual to pronounce upon their legality. But for inflammatory speeches made here by Northern men, Kansas would now be as quiet as any part of the country. The Missouriane, as charged, were not res

Mr. SaVaGE said it was the duty of the President to enforce the laws and suppress all insurrection, hence the propriety of keeping military forces in Kansas for the preservation of peace. He aracterized the object of the amendment to seize a power which Congress has no right to exercise, and as part of a game to obstruct the operation of the laws.

Mr. SHERMAN said when he was in Westport, he saw a large force of armed Missourians taking up the line of march for Kansas to enforce the pretended laws. These things are now done. Massachusetts men and others from Free States are prevented from traveling over the highways by Missourians, and excluded from the Territory. Mr. Whitfield started with the company from Westport; he saw him go. In answer to a question by Mr. Whitfield, he said that Whitfield informed him at that time that he was going ever for passed in laws at the towards.

answer to a question by Mr. Whitseld, he said
that Whitfield informed him at that time that he was
going over for peaceful purposes—to prevent a fight.
Mr. WHITFIELD explained at let gth, to the effect
that he did not go with the Missouri force, but went
with a smail party to prevent difficulty—nothing more.
Mr. McMIJLLEN thought the pending proposition
was a street attack on the Executive Department,
with which the House had no right to interfere.
Mr. CUMBACK said the amendment is to prevent
the entercement of laws never passed by the people of
Kanses. He was glad to see the opposite side of the
House intended to place themselves on the ground of
carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri
Compromise, to make Kansas a Slave State. Freefitate men have a right to go there in such numbers as
they choose.
Mr. FLORENCE indignantly denied that he had
voted to repeal the Missouri Restriction for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State. The gentleman from Indiana should not accuse members of improper motives.
Mr. COX did not approve of all the laws of Kansas,
Mr. COX did not approve of all the laws of Kansas,

man from Indiana should not accuse members of improper motives.

Mr. COX did not approve of all the laws of Kansas, but wanted them enforced till repealed or modified; heace he would keep an army there till the people return to a sease of justice and propriety.

Mr. KENNETT attributed the troubles to a deliberate determination formed among certain Members of Congress, pending the Nebraska-Kansas bill, to make Kansas a Free State. The adoption of the amendment would leave the Territory in a condition of discord and civil war.

Mr. STEPHENS, replying to Mr. Cumback, said, as a Southern and national man, it was not his object in voting for a repeal of the Missouri Restriction to make Kansas a Stave State. He wished to leave the people to settle their own institutions.

Mr. CRAIGE made a similar avowal.

Mr. QUITMAN, in condemning the amendment, did not believe these who spoke in favor of it would dare to usurp power not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the functions of the Judiciary and depriving the Precident of the duty imposed on him by that instrument.

Mr. WAKEMAN contended that Congress can re-

strument.

Mr. WAKEMAN contended that Congress can repeal not caly part but all the laws of Kansas. The Constitution gave ample power. The Senate has so declared in its Kansas bill.

Mr. SEWARD said Mr. Wakeman stood forth as an open violator of the Constitution. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the forces, because if this was done civil war would forthwith ensue.

Mr. MILLSON deprecated the introduction of the amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS advocated it on constitutional

Mr. STANTON moved an amendment declaring the

Mr. STANTON moved an amendment occurring to laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this, even at the hazard of the loss of the bill. Cries of "Agreed." Mesers. LEYCHER and BOWIE earnestly oppose these proceedings.

Mr. Stanton's amendment was agreed to by 67

Mr. Stanton and the stanton of the s

Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Whit field not elected to a seat, and that Mr. Reeder be admitted to the reat as Delegate from Kansas, Mr. Washburn gave notice that he will call up the resolution on Wednesday next.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CLARK concemmed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the source of the strife and heart-burning prevalent throughout the country, and the blood-shed in Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ky.) gave notice of his intention to speak of the corruptness of the Government from the period of Mr. Buchanan's connection with it-bolding bimself responsible, in or out of the Capitol, for what he may utter.

Mr. BRENTON argued against Slavery extension, and exposed the inconsistencies of the Democratic

and exposed the inconsistencies of the Democratic platforms on that subject.

Mr. BRANCH, while defending Mr. Buchanan,

said that the continuance of Mr. Fillmore in the Presidential contest must very greatly increase Mr. Frement's chances of election. In support of this opinion, he quoted The New York Courier and Enquirer and TRIBLENS. He reviewed in condemnation Know-Nothingism, North and South, charging that in the former section it is allied with Abolationiam.

Mr. EVANS opposed fillibusterism, replying to the speech of Mr. Quitman, and condemning the doctrines of Mr. Buchanan as avowed in the Ostend Conference, Adjourned.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN DEMOCRATS SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

A State Convention of Democrats, who have here-tofore voted the Democratic ticket, and who now desire to unite themselves with the Republican party. are assembling in this city. Among the prominen politiciats are Jas S. Wadsworth, David Dadley Field, Benj. Welch, jr.: Nathaniel Jones, Judge E. P. Hurlburt, Ariel Thurston, Judge Hogeboom, Major Stevens of Euffalo, Wm. G. Fargo of the American

Express Co., and Platt Potter.

The Convention will organize at 1 o'clock. Mr. Hurlbut or Mr. Thurston will probably be temporary, and Mr. Wadawoth permanent, President.

The Convention assembled shortly after 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Platt Potter, who read the

call for the meeting, and nominated the Hon. Benjamin Welch, jr of Erie for temporary Chairman. Mr. Welch returned thanks for the honor conferred

mr. Eaton of The Herkimer Courier, and Joseph

Carr of Rensellaer, were appointed temporary Secre taries.

Mr. Potter moved that a delegate from each county report the names of those who represented the county in the Convention.

After a long debate on the best method to be adopted in ascertaining the names of delegates, lists o' delegates from several counties were handed in.

Jas. C. Smith moved the appointment of a Commit-tee of two from each Judicial District to present the names of permanent officers for the Convention.

The Chairman appointed the following:
1st, John A. Kennedy and W. W. Northup; 2d, J.
G. Floyd and Robert Denniston; 3d, H. P. Pulver
and L. Wilder; 4th, C. B. Cochran and E. M. Chapin;
5th, Peter Outwater and Ward Hunt; 6th, G. M.
Gregg and Gideon O. Chase; 7th, Jas. C. Smith and
Ira Godfrey; 8th, W. G. Fargo and C. C. Bristol.
David D. Field moved for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address and draw up resolu-

tions, without waiting for the regular organization, in order to save time, when the following Committee of

order to save time, when the following Committee or two from each Judicial District was appointed: 1st, D. D. Field and L. Robinson; 2d, Robert Den-iston and J. G. Floyd; 3d, H. H. Van Dyck and H. Wyncoop; 4th, H. Churchwell and H. C. Evans; 5th, Timothy Jenkins and LeRoy Morgan; 6th, Thos. Bar-low and A. S. Diven; 7th, Robt. Campbell, jr., and C. Hewson, jr.; 8th, H. P. Thayer and Noah Davis. Adjourned till 3 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon, and the hall was well filled, being much larger than in the

Mr. Townsend of Rensselaer suggested that newly arrived Delegates send in their names.

Mr. Curtis of Onondaga hoped every man who desired to attend this Convention as a Delegate would do so. He considered that in this movement, spring-ing as it did from the heart of the Democratic party, no man needed a certificate from the Chairman or Secretary as to his title to a seat on this floor. His best credential was the true love of Liberty imprinted on his conventenance (Cherra).

best credential was the trus love of Liberty imprinted on his countenance (Cheers).

J. C. Smith, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following for permanent officers:

PRESIDENT, Jas. S. Wadworth of Genessee; Vice-PRESIDENTS, J. A. Kennedy, R. Dennison, J. T. Hogeboom, H. Churchill, T. Jerkins, A. S. Thurston, O. H. Palmer, F. J. Fythran; SECRETARIES, C. J. Folger, C. A. Munger, A. W. Eaton, J. B. Carr, and H. D. Rieb.

The Chair appointed J. C. Smith and M. J. Townsend a committee to conduct the President to a seat.

The Chair appointed J. C. Smith and M. J. Townsend a committee to conduct the President to a seat.
When Mr. Wadsworth took the chair Mr. Welch,
the temporary chairman and:
"Gentlemen of the Convention: It gives me

great pleasure to introduce to you, as your preading efficer, Mr. James S. Wadsworth of Genesco, a gentle man as entirent for his patriotism as for his liberality."

Loud and enthu instite cheers greated Mr. Wadsworth on his taking the chair, and when silence was

restored he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the distinguished honor you have done me by calling me to preside over your deliberations. The cause that brought us here together to-day is one of great and abiding interest. If the result of our deliberations is to separate us from any portion of that great party with which we have hitherto acted, and whose real principles have been dear to us, we cannot weigh too cantiously every step we take. But if we are only to go back to the early cays of the Republic—to the days of the infancy of the Great Republican party—to the days of Thomas Jefferson, the man whose memory is not less dear to us, because if he lived to-day he would be driven out and compelled to return to his own State as a fugitive, should days of Thomas Jefferson, the man whose memory is not less dear to us, because if he lived to-day he would be driven out and compelled to return to his own State as a fagitive, should be attempt to emigrate to that Territory he acquired for us West of the Mississippi—if we are only to return to those days, it will be our own fault if we go far astray. Coming down, gentlemen, to more recent days, to the days of Wright, Hoffmar, and Young, men who are no longer with us, but who are of our own times; men who never betrayed us and who we rever coerted; if we plant ourselves where these men were; if we hearken to their Freedom-breathing and eloquent exhortations, then indeed can we well afford to abide the result fearlessly and confidently. These men, gentlemen of the Convention, were Democrate, because they believed in Democracy, and not because they adopted the name as the symbol of a platform laid down for them and over them by a Convention of office-seekers. They gathered their instructions from the popular will, and did not look to Washington for instructions, nor to Cincinnati for principles. If we follow their examples we shall not regret the course we have taken. I had the honor to be a Delegate to the Convention which assembled in this city prior to the Convention of the National Democracy in 1848. That Convention which assembled in this city prior to the Convention of New-York, we proved true to our constituencies and our principles when we came out of that year. I claim that as representatives of the Democracy of New-York, we proved true to our constituencies and our principles when we came out of that Convention. When these principles were trampled in the dust we came home, and our course was sustained by those we represented by a vote of 120,000. We stand now, gentlemen, where we stood them. There are a few men. it is true, who have been seduced from our ranks by the corruption of office and flattery of power—but the people stand now where they stood them—they are now what they were then—if I may be all

posed upon me.

Mr. Wadsworth's address was received with loud

David D. Field, esq., then read a long address to the Radical Democracy of New-York, as reported by the Committee. The address commences as follows:

"Fellow Democrats: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed Conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and candidates of the Democracy—that glorious party of glorious memory, which once speke and acted for Freedom, but has fallen into the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a slaveholding oligarchy. For more than ten years the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence ruling in the Federal Capitol, and civil war raging in the Federal Capitol, and civil war raging in the Federal Capitol, and civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure, the veral have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of dismice, the peace-loving soothed by promises of future quietness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced and overborne by clamor and force and effect of party. Each success has led to new aggressions, until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator from Ilvinois, in a rivalry for a Presidential comination, and believing that the best means of securing it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new stonice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of an existing law by which a compromise had been effected by our fathers more than a third of a century past; these servile demagogues succeeded in effecting the repea', though they had their reward. By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of our country, and indeed of the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclus pplause.
David D. Field, esq., then read a long address

dree not precent, and the end of it is deported upon the event of a Presidential election."

dece not precent, and the end of it is depocated upon the event of a Presidential election."

The address their attacks the Squatter Sovernignty contine, stating that if the people of the Territories have a mal to govern themeelves they will make their Governors and Junges as well as their legislation, and that the true question is, what legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories does the judgment and conserve one of the country require? It reviews the affairs of Kansas at the present ture, and its prospects for the future, and says our only safety is to stop where we are to make Kansas as Free State, and to punish the authors of the precent agitation, and in that way—for that is the only way in which it can be done—put an end to Slavery agitation. How is this to be accomplished? By rejecting the Cincinnate Convention and its nominees, for they are inseparable.

The address then reviews the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and shows that Redical Democrats cannet support Mr. Buchanan with consistency, and continues: "Shall we throw away our votes? That we cannot do for two reasons—first, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to Mr. Buchanan's election, and, accond, that there is a choice. Mr. Fremont, who has been nominated by the Republicans, is an acceptable candicate. His professions and his antecedents are all Democratic and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great capacity, energy, probity and integrity. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and justly administered. We have therefore nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. Dayton, for the Vice Presidency, and we ask you, Democrats of New-York, to ratify this nomination. We make no attack upon the South. We remember that the Southers people are our brethren, and we mean to continue them as such, but they shall not interfere with our rights, nor introduce their incitutions into our States nor fasten them upon ferritories before those Territories are mature enough to be States, and as such

The address was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Field then proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Foramuch as the last Convention of the Democratic party in this state, and lare Convention at Circinnati, have not only hept vidence respecting the public disorders and violence which now unit apply prevail, but have adopted resolutions on the subject of Sisvery in the Territories which are at variance with the traditions and principles of the Democracy, are starchical in their tendency at dimmoral in their results; and forasmuch, also, as the question of slavery extension has been forced by the Adminis-ration and the Cincinnati Convention into paramount importance, and as made by politicians the hinge on which all other questions turn; therefore,

Resolved, By the Democracy of the State, that we repudsive these Conventions and all their proceedings, and will sat as independently of them as if they had never assembled.

Resolved, That as Democracy of the State, that we repudsive these Conventions and all their proceedings, and will sate independently of them as if they had never assembled.

Resolved, That as Democracy of the State, that we repudsive which to not change with the class of spot they be added to a supplied the supplied of the

The resolutions were received with loud and en thusiastic applause, and at the mention of the names of the nominees, the Convention rose and gave nine hearty cheem. J. C. Smith could not refrain before the adoption o

J. C. Smith could not refrain before the adoption of the resolutions from congratulating the Democracy on again standing upon the principles adopted in 1848, and from which they had been led astray by unhappy events of subsequent years. He believed that if the Democracy of New-York will act in the coming election in conformity with the conviction expressed in the excellent address and resolutions just read, they can stay the tide of Slavery. It should be remembered that no President had ever seen the White House without the vote of New-York, in this election, hold the balance power, and can decide which caudidate shall be elected. Let them stand firm now, and they will achieve a victory more glorious than any hitherto wen by that party.

The address and resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

they will achieve a victory more glorious than any hitherto wou by that party.

The aodress and resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

Benj. Welch, jr., was not satisfied with this mode of adopting the first platform they had laid down since the disenthralment from Pro Slavery companious, and moved they be readopted and the Convention rose and gave three hearly cheers.

Mr. Potter moved the appointment of a Committee of Five to annouse to Mr. Fremont and to Mr. Dayton their nomination by the Convention. Carried.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee: Platt Potter, A. S. Taurston, H. H. Van Dyke, Timothy Jenkire, and W. G. Fargo.

Mr. Bilton moved that 20,000 copies of the address and resolutions in English, and 10,000 in German, be printed for distribution. Carried.

A delegate suggested the propriety of inquiring the expense of printing.

Wm. S. Earle of Renssolaer said, Never mind the expense; I will give \$5,000 to start is [Loud cheers].

Mr. Van Dyck was then called for. He said he was a believer in the doctrinse of Madison, Jefferson and Jackson. Sx months since he was a delegate to the so-called Democratic Convention in this city. He then stoot alone in opposition to the structure to the well-known principles of the Democrate of New-York, and that with these principles of the Democrate of New-York, and that with these principles of the Democrate of New-York, and that with these principles of his intention to work for Fremont.

Timothy Jenkins of Oneida said, this Convention represents the true Democracy of the State. The Convention Banuary ignored all that had been said by the Conventions which preceded it.

Ward Hunt of Oneida said, the two delegations to Cincinnati who vied with each other for admittance into that Conventions which preceded it.

Ward Hunt of Oneida said, the two delegations to Cincinnati who vied with each other for admittance into that Convention who stands equally on the Pro-Slavery platform and indorses the Nebraska Kansas act and the Administration of Mr. Pierce.

lerge majorities.

Mr. Townsend of Troy bed learned the lesson that on any subject on which the public mind was awake, the people, and not politician, decided.

Herry P. Stan on was for exhausting the power of the bailet box, but would not say what other box must received.

the bailet box, but would not say what other box must resorted to.

Mr. Eithian of Eric, Mr. Floyd of Long Island, and Mr. T. B. Carrol, severally addressed the Convention. Mr. Van Dyck moved that a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of the address and resolution, and to receive the contributions that may be handed in for that purpose.

The Chair appointed as such Committee, H. H. Van Dyck, T. B. Carrol and F. J. Fithian.

The President then announced the following Committee appointed under the sixth resolution:

1st, D. D. Field, J. I. Codeington, and J. H. Titus;

2d, R. Dennicon, J. G. Floyd, and P. S. Crooks; 3d,

T. J. Hogeboom, Ira Porter, and J. A. Millard; tth,
Platt Porter, J. F. Sherrill, and D. M. Chapin; 5th, J.

Wooster, Ward Hunt, and S. Green; 6th, W. M.

Grey, J. H. Selkrey, and W. G. Welch; 7th, R. Campbell, J. Godfrey, and H. R. Selden; 8th, F. H. Sievene, H. J. Sickles, and M. Grover.

Mr. Davis moved that the name of the President be added to the Committee, Adopted.

On motion of Benjamin Welch, jr., the thanks of the Cenventice were teadered to the President for the

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN STATE CON-

VENTION. Boston, Taursday, July 24, 1856. The American State Convention for the nomication of Governor and other State officers, met at Fareuti Hall to day at 12 o'clock. The attendance of delegates

is quite large.

Moses G. Cobb called the Convention to and after a few remarks called for a nomination of a tem

porary Chairman.
Great confusion enemed in which the name Farwell of Boston, Mr. Fletcher of Lowell, Mr. Colt

of Pittefield, and others, were heard. The Chair stated that he first heard the na-Mr. Fletcher, and put it when the "Nays" were loud est, and he decided the motion lost,

A count was then called for, and the vote taken by rising, when the Chair said 247 had voted to sustant the nomination of Mr. Fletcher, and 241 opposed it. The result was claimed as a victory by the Fremon men and they loudly cheered, while the Fillmore men hiesed and called for a division of the House.

Mr. Fletcher was finally elected temporary Chair

8p m - The Committee on Credentials reported 151 sp m—The Committee on Credentials reported 151 towns, represented by 721 delegates. The Fillmore men, who had anticipated a majority, finding themselves outnumbered by the Fremont party, insisted upon a thorough sifting of the double delegations and the contested seats, numbering 81. The subject of the contested seats led to a warm debate, which, with other matters relating to a permanent organiza-tion, occupied the entire afternoon, and up to this hour the Convention has not organized.

10:30 r. M.—The Convention is still unorganized The Fillmoreites occupied one side of the hall, the Fremouters the other, and were nearly balance

General good nature was exhibited, and the repeated threats of the temporary Chairman, Mr. Fletcher, (Frementer) to call the police to preserve order has so far had the desired quieting effect.

At present it is impossible to say when the Convention will be permanently organized.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
OSWEGO, Thursday, July 24, 1856.
The steamer Wilmington, from Charleston, S. C.
arrived here this morning via Quebec.

IMPORTANT FROM OHIO.

STAMPEDE FROM BUCHANAN TO FILLMORE

COALITION OF BORDER-RUFFIANS COLUMBUS, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

espot dence of The N. Y. Tribune. The Border-Ruffian Democrats of this city and vicinity, aided alightly by the Old-Line Whigs, held a Fillmore ratification meeting in this city on the evering of Friday last. The remarkable features of the meeting were, that the whole affair bad-been cut and dried beforehand by the Democrats. The Statesman had urged it on, publishing the notices, &c. The resolutions were drawn up-by a leading Buchanam man, and all the applause and

leading Buchanow man, and all the applause and enthusiasm came from that party, which was represented by Sam Cox, former elitor of The Statesman, J. P. Slough, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committoe, and others equally well known as strong Loco-Focos.

These men not only made themselves conspicuous in the meeting by applauding the speeches, but actually voted with the Fillmore men, indersing the resolutions in the heartiest manner. This was more especially noticeable in regard to Mr. Slongh, who yielded himself up to the wildest and most vehement enthusiasm whenever Fillmore's name was mentioned, or an argument adduced in his favor.

The Buchananites here look upon the defection of Mr. Slough as especially eminous, as he has held, and now holds, a prominent position in the party, and certainly wields much influence. Should these two parties fuse, as these facts would seem to indicate, I cannot say what effect it will have

these two parties fuse, as these facts would seem to indicate, I cannot say what effect it will have on the prospects of FREMONT. These statements are true, as may be seen by reference to The Ohio State Journal or The Cincinnati Commercial, and the gentlemen referred to will hardly dare to deny it. They will probably keep quiet about this sudden withdraws: from the party for a short time, until they see their way clear, and then come out as converts to the cause of Fillmore and Donelson. It is to be hoped that this course will not be adorted by the prominent men of the Democratic

REPUBLICAN FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FLEMING Co., Ky., July 20, 1856. It is perfectly true, as has been asserted, that the Republican cause has many warm friends in the Southern States, who are only deterred from taking an active and open part in the canvass from the inexerable tyrany of the majority who surround them. In this part of Kentucky I know a great many who as ardently desire the success of FRE MONT and DAYTON as you do, and would willingly make any reasonable sacrifice to secure that end was a way opened. At present the gate seem closed, but the chains which bind it grow more and

closed, but the chains which bind it grew more and more feeble as the rays of truth are concentrated upon it, and it must finally give way.

In the three adjacent counties of Mason, Lewis and Fleming, I have no doubt but the opponents of Slavery extension number very nearly a thousand votes—about one-sixth of the whole—comprising our most substantial and thriving citizens, alaveholders as well as others. At present this party are without organization, and no effort will be made at this election to call them out. They will each act individually in such way as seems best calculated to do the most good without exciting special remark. The day is hastening when they can boldly take the field in behalf of Right and Truth.

The letter of the venerable Adam Beatty will The letter of the venerable Adam Beatty will have a benign influence, as be has been long known as one of Kentucky's most able and upright citizens—for nearly balf a century the associate and confidential friend of Mr Clay, all of whose views were known to harmonize with Mr. Beatty's on the subject of Slavery—both being inflexibly opposed to its extension, and in favor of a gradual system of total emancipation wherever it exists.

The fact that the Pro-Slavery papers in this State have very little to say to the letter of Mr. Heatty, may be regarded as not the least significant sign of the times.

They feel the ground yielding under them, and when such men as Adam Beatty take the field, the best they can do is to let him alone. The crack of the whip has no terrors for such as he is. Add God, in his good Providence, will raise up among us many such in his own good time.

Tuckahoe.

MORE RAILROAD VOTES .- " J. M. B." writes to u from Saratoga, that on the 21st a vote was taken on the cars from Fort Edward to the Springs, and resulted in 34 for Fremont, 17 for Buchanan and 18 for Fill-Between Utica and Herkimer on the 19th, on the

afternoon train east, the vote was: for Fremont, 58; Buchazan, 20; Filla ore, 19; dumb, 11. On the same road (the Central) on the same run of the 20th, the vote stood: for Fremont, 57; Buchanan,

27; Fillmore, 30; ailest, 11. A Fremont Comp is to be erected in Hartford by the Frencht Cub. It is proposed to erect a building 115 by 62 feet, and 36 feet high. The floor is to be made sloping, with seals to accommodate 1,600, with standing room for about 1,200 more. On the north side is to be a lacies' gallery with a distinct entrance, to hold about 20. FILLMORE RATIFICATION M. BTING.

In pursuance of a call signed by the Hon. Lether Bradi b, Henry Grippell, Hiram Ketchum, and et ers, a meet eg of the friends of Fillmore was held last evening a the Academy of Music. There was a large ternout, and with the exception of the spacious amphitheater, the building was well filled. Dedworth's partheater, the banding was well filled. Dodworth's Bard was engated for the occasion, and played Hail Columbia and the Star-Spangled Banner ortaide, and Yankee Doodler in the imide, which was nearly drowned by the cheers of the "Natives." One young American was so delighted that he threw down a miniature flow, intended no doubt for Mr. Dodworth; but a gentleman with a slouched hat on picked it up from the front of the stage, and addressing himself to

"That's my country all over [Laughter]. No 16 stars there—31. No black thir on that [Laughter]. No Frement there—tot a bit of it, all American—every bit of it. Filmore and Denelson forever!" At this point the man with the little fag was inter-

rupted by CHESTER DRIGGS, who read the call and noved that the Hon, Hiram Ketchum to Preside

of the meeting.

Mr. Ketchum was accordingly called to the chair. and a numerous list of Vice Presidents chosen, commencing with the names of George Wood and Luther

Bradish. Mr. KETCHUN then addressed the audience for nearly an hour in behalf of Millard Fills ore. He was in favor of Fillmore because he had been tried and found worthy, in testimory of which he circle the dying ceclarations of Clay and Webster that he had performed the culies of President with precisionent ability and unquestioned patriotism [Applause]. The speaker then reviewed the course of Fillmore for the purpose of strengthening this ceclaration. He asswared to his judicious choice of members of the Cabinet—not from one, but from dispress excitos of the Unios, showing a proper respect for every section and every interest in this Union [Applause]. And the members of his Cabinet were all Americans [Great applause]. Daniel Webster and Edward Kverett were his Secretaries of State, and there were no bughter records of the State Department since the formation of the Government than theirs. Pillmore came into the Presidential chair in the midst of threatened dissolution of this confederacy. Texas claimed disputed territory and was determined to take it by force. A similiar state of things in that respect existed to that which now exists between the United States and Kansas [Fairst attempt at applause]. Fillmore had ordered Col. Munroe to keep possession of the disputed territory; he was determined to execute the laws of the United States, and until Congress had adjusted the line he said to the representatives of Texas that the orders should be enforced and the claim of Texas resisted [Applause]. The difficulty was at length adjusted by Millard Fillmore [Applause]. And if there was a man in this assembly or elsewhere, who, countrary to the laws of the United States, meant to invade the domain of nations at peace with ourselves by fillihutering exhibitions or otherwise, he would give notice to him not to vote for Fillmore [Great applause]. And he felt himself authorised to say that if the constitutional rights of the South were to be denied or withheld by any combination to the last [long and loud applause] with cheers for Fillmore would resist each combination to the last [long and loud applause] with cheers for Fillmore and acall for cheers for the South, nor respo

if, and referred it to his legal adviser to his Cabinet, at the head of which was that greated of Constitutional Inwyers, Daniel Webster. That Cabinet pronounced it Constitutional Inwyers, Daniel Webster. That Cabinet pronounced it Constitutional Inwy deverved impeanment (Applause). That was the only objection the Republican party put forth to Fillmore. The speaker then aslemaly charged upon the Republican party the intention to blot out from the Constitution the clause which gave the Suth the right to return fugitive alayes (Applause). They did not mean to suggest any law or amendment, but meant that no slave should ever be returned, however clear the claim of his master. Would it be permitted? (Several voices, "No.") Let the Republicans hnow that if Fillmore is elected, he will execute every law [Applause], Some asid that he could not be elected. So as a Chanley Riddle of Erastus Brooks [Loud and long applause, with three cheers for Erastus]. But Brooks was nominated and elected. And it would he a reproach to the people of the United States if Fillmore could not be elected. The speaker concluded with an appeal to the citizens of New York to unite upon a man who was bone of their bone, who was born among them, who came out of the very loins of Free Labor—the free State of New-York, and not take John C. Fremont and make him the standard bearer of Liberty. The audience responced that they wouldn't, gave three groans for Fremont, and Mr. Ketchew resumed the chair, having omitted to make even the faintest allusion to Mr. Fillmore's speeches at Albany and Rochester.

The Hon, Witster G. Davis of Maryland was next introduced. Mr. Davis referred to the terror of the Athenars at the name of Philip of Macedon, and compared with that the amiety of the Republicans to show the had the transition to the weakness of Ferce.—He said that now, for the first was the playing the standard bearing and the thought of the South would know where they stood and what it was the Democratic party. The Atolitonist who had turned up just n

ebould repeal some of the laws which disgraced the states book of Kames. We set the Constitution forced upon the State of Kames, then be did not asy that there would be a dissolution of the Union, he did not asy that there would be a dissolution of the Union, he did not asy there would be a dissolution of the Union, he did not asy anything. He chimed for Br. Fillmore the hotor of intr-decing Chileronia as a Free State, alluded to the preserve was determined to use the whole force of the United States to keep the peace, we should not have peace now. Mr. Davis wanted the power of Mill and Fillmore to keep down Sharp's rifles and Tax Taxass. What were the quantications of John C. Fren. mtf. He was experienced by twenty days in the Setate of the United States; the factilitue lete of a war in which he rever pulled a trigger or shot a built; known man; in Wall street than elsewhere, more famous by the Maripon grant than by any grant the United States were ready make him, a tried man, a tried man, it red and found wanting in obedience to the orders of his superior offsets, and cashiered Lond che wij. Should he tow be made Commander in chief of the Arry and Navy of the United States.—this man picked up because Withars H. Swand was too long-heared to silow himself to ran [Lond applane]—nomisated because on desperate factor fooled the American people four years ago, and another now thought that it could be fooled again; because they the upit another Fresident could be manufactured out of bresh; that no character was required for the Presidency, that it is not material that men should hnow what a man will do by what he has done—picked up because there was sothing to be said against him or for him—pixed up by the Abonitions to because they should be fooled again; because they what he has done to the hour and of the fresh of the fre

read the resolutions. They must be taken on irrost. They merely recolved that Jas. Buchanan and John C. Fremont can't be elected, and Millard Fillmore can [Cheece].

The Hon. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky was introduced, and heartily beceived. He said he had been put through at Brocklyn and could not say much. Old parties ought to give way when the purposes for which they were made were accomplished. This American party was formed under the dire of our adversaries. It's the feelorn hope of Freedom, and has nobly stood its ground under the dark days. We care nothing for the signs of the times. I can see that the future beams brightly before us. There is no cause for despondency. These Republicans are like Chinece war fors—they expect to win the battle by making a great noise to "fright the seuls of fearful adversaries." When the Americans open their fire they will brush them away as the lion brushes away the dewdropes from his mane. And where is the once great Democratic party? Where is the enthusiasm that was wont to cluster around the party? What enthusiasm can they get up about such a man as Jeemes Buchanan? With all the noise they make about him, he is a very small cauton [Cheere]. We intend to preserve our religious liberty intact. We intend the preserve our religious liberty intact. We intend the preserve our religious rights. For a good many months I have tried to get an arundment to the Naturalization laws through. I can't. It is before Congress with the time blank; and I hnow the Republicans and Democrats won't fill it up before election. After election I think the Democrats will see the necessity of making furriners study our laws more than five years [Applause]. I go in for 10 years, or 15, or 20, or 25 years, whichever we can get [Applause, and called the planes.] Yes, I go for 25 or 50 years; the more the better. If this man Fremont should be elected, the mail that brings the new would sink the value of your property here a hundred millions of dollars. In Kentucy, if towhere else, Fillmore villoarry

Rowdyism at Rockland Lake.—On Wednesday last the steamer Troy, accompanied by two barges, containing, in all, between five or six thousand persons, paid a visit to the quiet Village of Rockland Lake, in the capacity of a pio-nic party from New-York, taking the citizens of that place completely by surprise, never having heard of their intentious of coming there, consequently they were not prepared for receiving so large a company. The first thing the party did after landing, was to make their way to the botel of Mr. Thomas Ackerson, where they took possession of everything that was in the house. They went down into the cellar, and helped themselves to all the estables they could find, among which were two pies that contained poison, intended for the rate which infest the house. Two got sick after eating the pie, and had to be carried on board, and two more were taken sick before reaching New York; what became of them afterward, has not transpired. The party, after leaving the hotel of Mr. Ackerson, proceeded up the bill until they came to Mr. Fitch's store, which they entered and seized hold of a barrel of crackers, and rolled it out doors; knocking the head in, they belped themselves till they emptied its contents. They preceded to the opposite side of the street, and entered the store of Walter Ackerson, and teck possession of all his decanters and their contents, and even went to his money-drawer and artiracted therefrom every cent to the amount of afty dollars. After strolling about the village and entering every garden that presented any fruit to their tate, and costroying grape-vines, cherry-trees, current-bashes, de. they repaired to the Knickerbocker Dock, where they fought thirty ronn's, shaking hands with each celler at every round, until they had pummeled themselves very bacly, when they returned on board, and just got cleverly out of the way when the Metamora landed there with her passengers from New York. It is supposed they are the same party that the New York authorities have prevented from fighti ROWDYISM AT ROCKLAND LAKE .- On Wed

BUTTALO PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACURES.—The Teach era of our public schools visited the Falls on Saturday. On the way up the river the prospects of the varous caudicates for the Presidency ware discussed, and the preferences of the company were taken with the folowing result: Gentlemen. Ledier